

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870.

HOW INDIAN WARS ARE EXCITED.

A FAIR illustration of the manner in which hostilities between the Indians and whites are fomented is given in the case of the Neosho Valley Railroad Company, which in spite of the existing treaties with the savages have commenced grading ten miles into the Indian country, with the declared intention of building the road without waiting for further legislation from Congress, or without asking the consent of the Indians. It is expected that this will give rise to trouble, and no doubt it will, and the Government should take prompt measures to put a stop to the operations of this company and show the savages that there is a disposition to see justice done them. The existence of Indian reservations is doubtless a great impediment to the improvement of portions of the West, and our sympathies in a case of this kind are with the railroad company and with others who find themselves obstructed and annoyed in carrying out enterprises of importance by the necessity that exists for the maintenance of extensive Indian hunting-grounds. There is only one policy, however, that the Government can pursue in the matter, and that is to protect the Indians from being annoyed by the white men who neither know nor care anything about treaties, and who are only intent upon promoting their own interests. In no other way can constant hostilities upon the plains be prevented; and while the strong arm of the military must, if necessary, pursue and punish the savages who engage in murder and rapine, it must also prevent the whites from provoking the Indian wrath by encroaching upon them. The difficulty, however, of doing this is increasing year by year, and doubtless before long it will be practically impossible to keep back the tide of civilization, and there is an urgent demand that steps should be taken to instruct the savages in the arts of civilization, and to teach them how to earn their living in a decent way. The success that has attended the efforts to civilize some of the tribes is encouraging, and much more might be done if attempts are made in the right way. It will be impossible, however, to do a great deal, unless a disposition is shown to maintain existing agreements, and, as a measure of peace and to prevent a murderous retaliation by the savages, the Government ought to interfere promptly to prevent the construction of railroads in the Indian Territory, no matter how essential they may appear to be to the improvement of the country.

BEDFORD STREET.

The condition of the Bedford street district is well calculated to create great alarm, and it is of the highest importance that something should be done for its purification before the hot weather sets in. There appears to be no doubt whatever that the relapsing fever has really made its appearance, and some measures must be taken to check the progress of this disease if it is hoped to prevent its spreading to all sections of the city. This is a matter that cannot be trifled with, and the necessity for prompt and efficient action is urgent. Mr. Long, the indefatigable missionary, has been persistent in urging upon the Board of Health, the city authorities, and the public the importance of improving the sanitary condition of Bedford street, and with such means as he could command he has done all in his power to carry on the great work. A single clergyman who has to labor almost alone, and almost empty-handed, can do comparatively little towards reforming either the moral or physical evils of Bedford street, and he ought to have the active cooperation of the city authorities and the public at large. Independently of any humanitarian considerations, this is a subject in which every one is interested, and the safety of the people of this great city ought not to be perilled by such a breeding place for disease as Bedford street and the adjoining courts and alleys. Not only ought the streets, the houses, and the alleyways to be cleaned as thoroughly as possible, but there ought to be a general purification of the inhabitants. The Bedford Street Mission has ample facilities for bathing accommodations, but it is entirely without the means of carrying on a bathing establishment, and it requires the sum of \$500 immediately for this purpose. This money ought to be forthcoming without a moment's delay, upon the mere intimation that it is needed, for raking up the garbage in the streets will do but little good so long as the people are allowed to remain in their present filthy condition. Not only should bathing facilities be provided, but if it is necessary those who need washing should be compelled to use the baths. The average American citizen undoubtedly has a right under ordinary circumstances to wash himself or not as he chooses, but the right to breed disease is not one of those guaranteed by a republican form of government, and the exercise of a little wholesome despotism is what is greatly needed in Bedford street and vicinity.

In this connection, too, we again urge the importance of erecting a series of free public baths on our river fronts at the earliest possible day. Many persons who really desire to keep themselves clean are not able to perform their ablutions in a thorough manner for want of proper facilities. Free public baths will not only add much to the comfort of a large portion of the population during the hot months of summer, but they will aid

greatly in promoting the general health of the city and in checking the ravages of epidemic diseases. The ordinance introduced at the last session of Councils, appropriating \$15,000 for this purpose, ought therefore to be passed without further delay, and the work of erecting the baths commenced immediately.

Whatever else is done, however, the improvement of the condition of the Bedford street district is a matter that demands prompt action. Mr. Long has been unceasing in his exertions to improve the sanitary condition of the neighborhood, but he is almost unprovided with funds, and is therefore unable to carry out many of his plans. We therefore hope that the concert to be given on Thursday evening, May 12, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission, will be liberally patronized. The entertainment promises to be unusually attractive, and well worthy of the consideration of the public for its own sake. If a large sum of money can be gained by means of it, the objects of the mission will be greatly promoted, and Mr. Long will be able to do much towards accomplishing his reforms. The money realized from the concert is proposed to devote to the increase of the bathing accommodations at the mission, and to the promotion of other important sanitary objects. Those who may not be able or may not be disposed to attend the concert can extend material aid and contribute to a most deserving object by purchasing some of the tickets and recommending the affair to their friends. Every little helps, and this entertainment affords those who cannot give much an opportunity to make small contributions that will be most acceptable to those who are engaged in the arduous work of fighting the pestilence.

OBITUARY.

Franklin Peale.—This well-known citizen died at noon today, at his residence on Girard street. Franklin Peale was born in this city in the year 1795, and had consequently attained the good old age of seventy-five years at the time of his death. He was a son of Charles Wilson Peale, the founder of Peale's Museum, and celebrated as a portrait painter, as was also his elder brother, Rembrandt, who died about ten years ago. The artistic talent which was so marked in many members of the family had not been denied him, but he did not fancy labor at the easel, and in early life turned his attention to natural history, the greater number of preserved specimens of birds, etc., in his father's museum having been the result of his skill in this department. The museum was his constant resort, and in it he passed the greater portion of his youth.

In 1838 Mr. Peale was appointed to the position of Assistant Assayer in the United States Mint in this city. Shortly after receiving his appointment he was sent on an official visit to Europe by the Government, to study the working of the mints in the different countries of the world. Nearly two years were devoted to this task, and when Mr. Peale returned to this country he had gathered much information upon the methods of coinage which was of value, as well as elaborate drawings of the improved machinery in use in the mints at Paris and London. As the result of his travels abroad, numerous improvements were introduced into our Mint and found of such permanent value that they are still in vogue. Mr. Peale remained in connection with the Mint until 1854, filling in succession the positions of Assistant Assayer, Melter and Refiner, and Chief Coiner. Mr. Peale was twice married, his first wife dying a few years after the birth of a daughter, who is still living. His second wife, who survives him, was an heir of Stephen Girard, and in consequence of this alliance he became interested in the numerous attempts which were made to overthrow the will of the philanthropist. After his retirement from the Mint he took no part in public affairs, but earned a handsome competency by fortunate transactions in the stock market. For some years previous to his death he resided on Girard street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. He was a man of great energy and firmness, and his many fine qualities of head and heart had endeared him to a large circle of friends.

THE PERILS OF INSURANCE.—We have frequently referred to the necessity of extreme caution on the part of persons who insure property against loss by fire, in the examination of their policies. Many a man who thinks himself fully insured discovers after a disaster that either a failure to specify some of the articles destroyed or qualifying and restrictive clauses furnish a valid pretext for a refusal to award the full amount of damages. Thus defective policies are rendered nearly as hazardous as a total avoidance of insurance, and the guarantees of insurance companies become a delusion and a snare. Hundreds of enterprising citizens have been ruined by a neglect to comprehend the full scope of their policies, and by lulling themselves into a false sense of security, and similar dangers will continually be incurred until the necessity of specifying every article that insurers wish to have covered, and the importance of comprehending the printed conditions of the respective companies, are fully understood. A case arising from the disastrous fire at the Patterson warehouse in August, 1863, also illustrates other dangers, delays, and inconveniences to which the insured are frequently subjected by the insurers. That building was composed of eight sections, ranging from A to H. Some of the insurance companies asserted that the wall of section H fell before the fire occurred, and if they could have clearly proven that the goods stored in that section had been destroyed by the destruction of the building instead of fire, they might have had a valid defense. From the outset, however, they manifested a disposition to compromise the damages, by paying from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the amount claimed, and a settlement on this basis was accepted by some of the parties who had goods stored in section H. Messrs. Joseph F. Tobias & Co., however, who had property valued at \$50,000 stored in this ill-fated building, which was insured to the amount of \$45,000, viz., \$5000 in the Franklin Insurance Company, \$10,000 in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and \$30,000 in the Imperial Insurance of London, declined an offer of their two last-named companies to compromise their claims for seventy-five per cent., and insisted upon the full amount. The President of the Franklin Insurance Company, Alfred C. Baker, after carefully examining all the facts, was satisfied that a fire had occurred before the walls of the building fell, and being re-

that the parties insured were therefore entitled to the full amount of their policy in his company, paid that sum, without any abatement, in thirty days after the loss. The Imperial Insurance Company consented to leaving the matter to arbitration, and a full hearing of the case (Samuel N. Dixon, Esq., acting as judge of the arbitration, and George Northrop and Thomas J. Diehl being counsel for Joseph F. Tobias & Co., and George W. Hiddle and John Samuel counsel for the Imperial Insurance Company) resulted in an award to the insured of the full amount claimed, which decision was promptly complied with. Notwithstanding the voluntary payment by the Franklin Insurance Company, and the subsequent action of the Imperial Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania still declines to adjust the loss on any other basis than the payment of seventy-five per cent. of the amount claimed. In view of the high character of the officers of that institution, we should be greatly astonished at this course if a similar policy was not so frequently pursued that it has ceased to be a matter of surprise. As a practical result, this system encourages many parties who are insured to claim, after a fire, a greater amount of damages than they have actually suffered, and in the end we believe the insurance companies will lose more than they will gain by endeavoring to secure an abatement of just claims. For the common good of all parties, it is to be regretted that intimation and recriminations are of such frequent occurrence. Insurance is one of the most beneficent of modern institutions, but its full advantages are not realized when it is so thoroughly understood and completely evaded as it affords, in all cases, beyond all doubt an unequivocal, absolute security for the full amount of damage that is nominally covered by the policies.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The records of births, deaths, and marriages in Massachusetts during the past year develop some curious facts. A comparison between the marriages of American and foreign-born persons in the State and the births in the families of the same extraction show that while there were twice as many "American" as "foreign" marriages, there were more children born of the latter parentage than of the former. In Boston the two classes of marriages were about equal in number; but the births of foreign were as 7 to 3 of American parentage. Yet the total number of births was the largest ever reported. Twins must be scarce, for the plurality birth was not 1 in 50. The number of marriages has diminished less than in either last year or year before; but there need be no discouragement to those seeking a tender tie, as it is recorded that a maiden of 33 years became the sixth wife of a gentleman of 65, and there were three instances of marriage at ages exceeding 80. On the whole, the population of Massachusetts is increasing at the rate of 29 persons a day, and if of them settle in Boston, a moiety of its present inhabitants may be expected to reside in a very comfortable city, something like New York twenty or thirty years ago.

A CHARMING proposal has been made by an Austrian Church party by which the poverty of the priests is to be relieved and the gratitude of the children of Abraham made manifest. It suggests that as the latter not only make their money out of Christians, but are especially indebted to the priesthood for preaching the sacredness of property, they should give liberally of their substance to help those who are at once their victims and their defenders. In fact, the simplest plan would be to impose a special tax on the families of the same extraction, the proceeds of which are most in need; and no doubt the gratitude of the recipients would be shown in the fervor of their prayers for the conversion of their benefactors.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

- PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Forms of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 228 South Third Street. The Office will be opened at 9 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 54 60t
- THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. M. WEBB, Cashier. 54 5t
- THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. S. PALMER, Cashier. 53 5t
- NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. 53 3t
- THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. B. B. COMEYNS, Cashier. 52 6t
- FAIRMEN'S AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. W. RUSH, Cashier. 53 5t
- COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. H. C. YOUNG, Cashier. 53 3t
- SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand. P. LAMB, Cashier. 53 3t
- CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. P. SOHETKY, Cashier. 53 5t
- GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand. W. L. SCHAEFFER, Cashier. 53 3t
- MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier. 53 5t
- FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to pay a dividend of \$100,000 of the profits of the past six months in cash, on and after May 30, 1870. R. MOODY, Cashier. 53 3t
- CITY NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier. 53 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA TRADING COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia, at No. 812 Chestnut Street, Room No. 7, on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania affecting the company, and such other business as may be brought before it. 54 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wanamaker's, Full Line of All the New and Stylish Spring and Summer FINEST CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS. Both Ready-made and To order. For Gents, Youths, Boys, and Children. CHESTNUT STREET. Order At

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION OF SHERIDAN'S RIDE. Great Life-size Painting by the PORT-ARTIST. T. BUCHANAN BRAD. TENTH WEEK AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS. The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by the distinguished Tragedian and Elocutionist. (5 24c Admission, including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 1/2 to 10 P. M.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms, 100 PIANOS, new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street.

STOCK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS., and other PIANOS. ONLY AT GOULD'S. MASON & HAMILTON ORGANS, world-renowned, ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 3m

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, below Walnut. SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES. OPEN FROM 5 A. M. TILL 10 P. M. WATER CHANGING CONSTANTLY.

An even and comfortable temperature maintained by use of steam boilers. Polite and competent instructors always in attendance. Persons taught to swim from 10 to 100 fathoms. NOTICE.—Persons who have their names in Club Lists should procure their tickets on or before Saturday, May 7, as no Club Tickets will be issued after that day. Send or address for a Circular, A. PAYNE & BRO. 55 3t

FORSHERIFF, 1870. T. F. WALTON, Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. 54t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—LECTURES by Prof. JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D. THURSDAY, May 5—"How to Talk," Friday, May 6—"Travels of a Man," Saturday, May 7—"To Gentlemen only," Monday, May 8—"Ruler of the Body," Tuesday, May 10—"Singing, Hearing, and Feeling Organs," Wednesday, May 11—"To Gentlemen only," Admission 25c, each evening. Lectures to Gentlemen each evening 50c. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8 o'clock. Offices, No. 823 RAUH STREET. 10

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 234 South FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1870. At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, held this day, the following ordinance was adopted:—That no person shall be permitted to bring a horse within the limits of Fairmount Park, and any person bringing any horse into the Park grounds that is not harnessed and attached to a vehicle or mounted by an equestrian shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, recoverable as similar fines for violations of the rules and regulations for the government of Fairmount Park, are, under existing laws, now recoverable. DAVID F. POLKY, Agent. Secretary Park Commissioners.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHIEF AND DEPT. CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, Md., 1870. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. BENJAMIN FAWCOETT, Secretary to Stockholders. 55 16c

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA. Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS, 4 25 1m

CLOTHING.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL. THE GREAT BROWN HALL IS CRAMMED AND JAMMED. From Fit to Done, with the most superb Garments for Men and Boys to be found anywhere this Spring. We are selling it RAPIDLY. We have reduced the price TREMENDOUSLY. We are deluging our patrons with HUGELY LOW PRICES. We are making discounts to folks LIBERALLY. THE BALL IS ROLLING VIGOROUSLY. COME TRY OUR CLOTHES.

R. & W. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET. We are selling it RAPIDLY. We have reduced the price TREMENDOUSLY. We are deluging our patrons with HUGELY LOW PRICES. We are making discounts to folks LIBERALLY. THE BALL IS ROLLING VIGOROUSLY. COME TRY OUR CLOTHES.

ROCKWELL & WILSON. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

W. P. OGELSBY, 1017 WALNUT STREET, 1017. Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Basins, Hydrants, Lead, Iron, and Terra Cotta Pipes, etc. Also, GAS FIXTURES of every description furnished and put up on the most reasonable terms. Jeffering promptly attended to. 53 3t

CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER. CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER.

UMBRILLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! J. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 30 15 3m

DRY GOODS.

1870. Demonstration Extraordinary "AT THORNLEY'S," EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts. PHILADELPHIA. SPECIAL OPENING OF WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILK GOODS, LINEN GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS, SHAWLS, and LAKE GOODS. At prices that most interest a money-saving and money-spending community. "CALL AND EXAMINE."

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, NORTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts., 22 1/2th St. PHILADELPHIA. JUST IN FROM AUCTION AND VERY CHEAP. 300 Dozen GENTS' and LADIES' LINEN HDKFS. ALSO, A Large Lot of Colored Tartanets, Good colors, and full 90 per cent. below regular rates. New Hamburgs, choice and cheap. Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Cambrics, French Mullins, French Nainsooks, AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS. A SPECIALTY IN NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS. These goods we are certain we can sell much below regular rates.

Choice New Piques, In all grades and styles. Altar Laces! Altar Laces! WIDE MECHLIN LACES, Beautiful and very cheap. RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC. Another fresh invoice of LACE COLLARS AT LEMAISTRE & ROSS', No. 212 North EIGHTH Street, 3 10 1/2th St. PHILADELPHIA. SILKS. SILKS.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St., Invites attention to his elegant stock of SILKS. BLACK SILKS in all qualities. STRIPE and PLAID SILKS in all colors. PLAIN and FIGURED SILKS. JAPANESE SILKS of every variety. 3 30 3m

1870. LLAMA SACKS. 1870. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH STREETS, Open to-day an invoice of DOGIN & CIE MAKE CELEBRATED LLAMA LACE JACKETS, SAILOR JACKETS, LLAMA PALMERSTONS, LLAMA FADETTES, LLAMA PANIERS, LLAMA POINTS, LLAMA LACE SUITS. 12 13 1/2th St. N. B.—The following goods we are running this week:—Paisley Shawls, Iron Barges, Tourists' Dress Goods, Fine Marcellines, White Corduroy, 2 1/2 Black Silks, 4 1/2 per yard for best 5-4 Grenadine de Fer.

GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT Street, Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city. BLACK SILKS from 10 to 20 per yard. FANCY SILKS from 10 to 20. HERBANT in Black and Colors. INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS. DRESS GOODS in GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store. GIVE US A CALL. 4 4 2m

J. CHAMBERS, 810 ARCH ST., Invites attention to the following goods, bought at an immense loss to the importer. BLACK SILK LACE, BLACK GUILFURE LACES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, VALANCE LACE, and OTHER LACES. LLAMA LACE POINTS, LLAMA LACE SACQUES, LLAMA LACE FANONNETTES, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOWERS, ETC. PATTERNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. WHITE GOODS, FINEST FROM 20c to 50c. FRENCH MULLINS, TWO YARDS WIDE, 50c. PLAID NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS, BURLING, and other goods, selected from the best of the season. 5 20 2t

P. A. R. S. AU PETIT ST. THOMAS, RUE DE BAQ. Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, No. 35 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE. This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its numerous premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, INDIA AND FRENCH CASIMERE SHAWLS, WOOLLENS, LAKE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE LADIES' FURNISHING, MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CAPS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS, ENGLISH ASSAULTS, FIXED PRICES. Mar. 15, 20, 25, 30, May 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons. Pezzy Buttons, a good assortment. Embroidered Shirts and Collars. American Zephyr sold, full weight. 49 1/2th St. N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets. 5 20 2m

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY MANUFACTURER of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 15 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELKLAND BUILDING, ROOM 21, at the northeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 5 20 2m

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds. FREE OF TAXES. We are offering \$200,000 of Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82 1/2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road. The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being opened from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come. Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE Central Railroad of Iowa, At 95, Free from Tax.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but \$16,990 per mile, or less than four millions in all. The recent advance in Governments offers a large inducement to investors to make an immediate exchange for these Bonds. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information may be had of the Company's advertised agents. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

Jay Cooke & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Bowen & Fox, B. K. Jamison & Co. DREXEL & CO. No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS.

ISSUE DEBITS and CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travelers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HAINES & CO. New York. Paris. 31

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES. THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESTNUT STREET. CAPITAL, \$500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates. The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from \$15 to \$75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key. SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

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